Movavi Photo Editor

User guide
2015

System Requirements

These are the minimum system requirements needed to run Movavi Photo Editor:

- Microsoft Windows XP/Vista/7/8 with up-to-date patches/service packs installed
- Intel/AMD or compatible processors, 1 GHz
- Display resolution of 1024x768, 32-bit color
- 256 MB RAM for Windows XP, 512 MB for Vista, 1 GB for Windows 7 and Windows 8
- Minimum 150 MB free hard disk space for installation, 1 GB for ongoing operations
- Administrator permissions are required for installation

While Movavi software may run on computers that do not meet these requirements, we cannot guarantee stable performance.

Activation

When you first install a copy of Movavi Photo Editor, it will be running in trial mode, where you cannot save the edited images. To be able to use the program to its fullest, you will need to activate it using an activation key that you can purchase from our official website or any of our partners.

Please see the following sections on some of the frequently asked questions about activation:

- How do I get an activation key?
- How do I activate the program? I have a stable Internet connection.
- Can I activate the program if I don't have Internet access?

If you have any other questions or you find that activation is not working correctly, please don't hesitate to contact our support team.

Getting an Activation Key

1. To purchase an activation key, open the **Help** menu in Movavi Photo Editor and select **Buy Activation Key** or just use the button below.

2. Choose a **personal** or **business** license and click the corresponding **Buy Now** button.
If you intend to use Movavi Photo Editor commercially, that is, to obtain profit of any kind or in a government organization, you need to select a **business license**.

3. Fill in your billing information and enter a valid e-mail address. This e-mail will be used to deliver your activation key, so make sure you have entered it correctly and that you have access to it. We value your privacy and will not share your e-mail address with third parties.

4. After you've completed your payment and your request has been processed, you will receive a confirmation e-mail with your **activation key**, which you can use to activate Movavi Photo Editor.

If you haven't received your activation key:

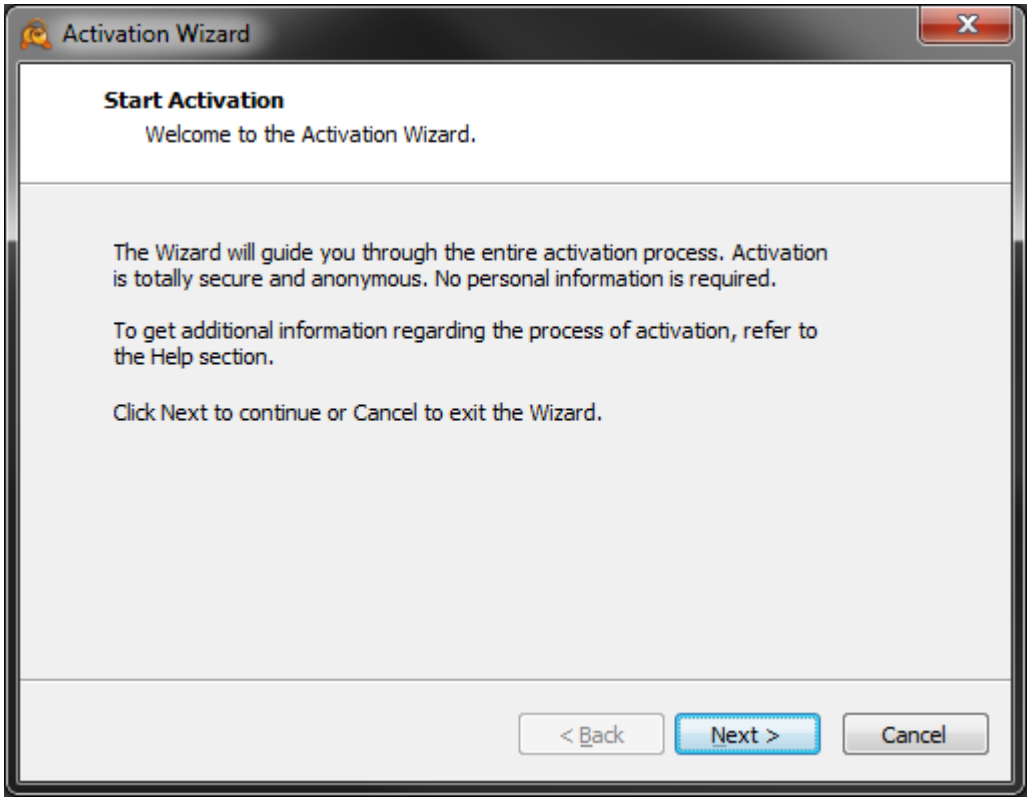
- Check the Spam folder of your mailbox
- Contact support

Online Activation

This section explains how to activate Movavi Photo Editor using the quick **online activation** method if your computer is connected to the Internet. If your computer does not have a stable Internet connection, or you are having trouble with online activation, please see the Offline Activation section.

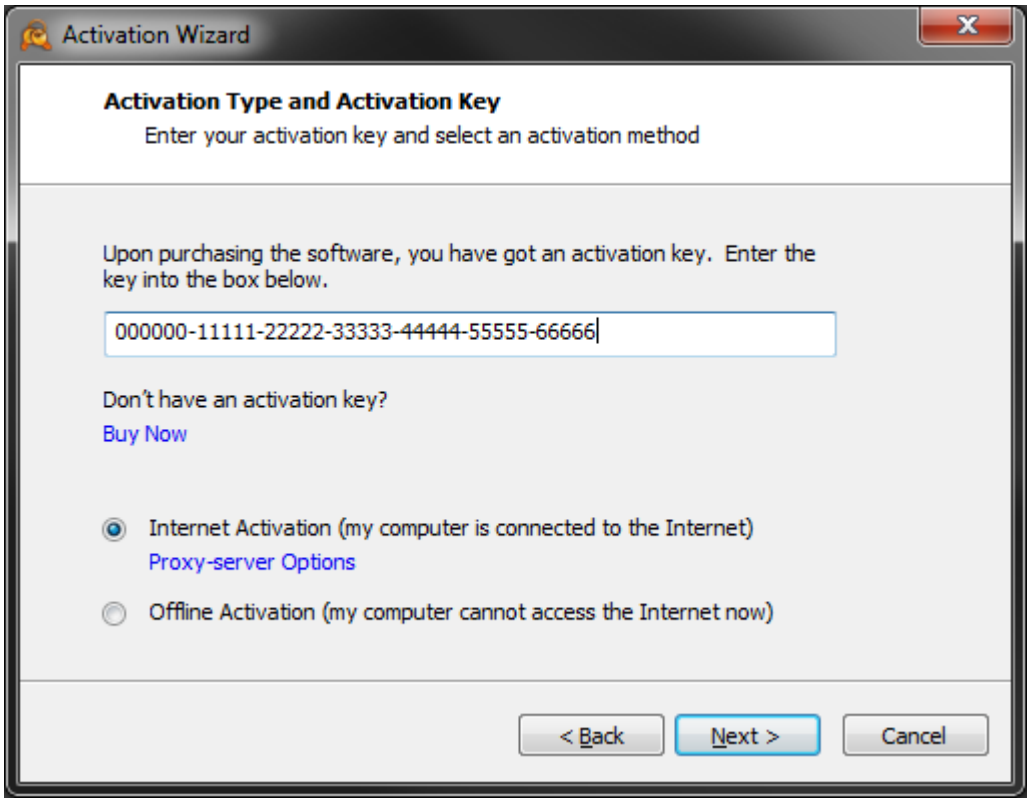
Step 1: Open the Activation Wizard

1.1. Launch Movavi Photo Editor.
1.2. Open the **Help** menu and select **Activate Software**. The Activation Wizard will open.
1.3. Click **Next** to continue to the next step.



Step 2: Enter Your Activation Key

2.1. Enter or paste your activation key into the corresponding box of the Activation Wizard.
2.2. Select **Internet Activation**.
2.3. Click **Next** to verify your activation key.



If you have entered all the information correctly, you should see a message confirming successful activation. Click **Finish** to complete the activation process and restart the program.

If online activation fails, try the following:

- Check that the activation key is entered correctly and is intended for the program you are activating.
- Make sure you have administrator rights on your computer.
- Try disabling your computer's firewall and antivirus software.
- Try offline activation.

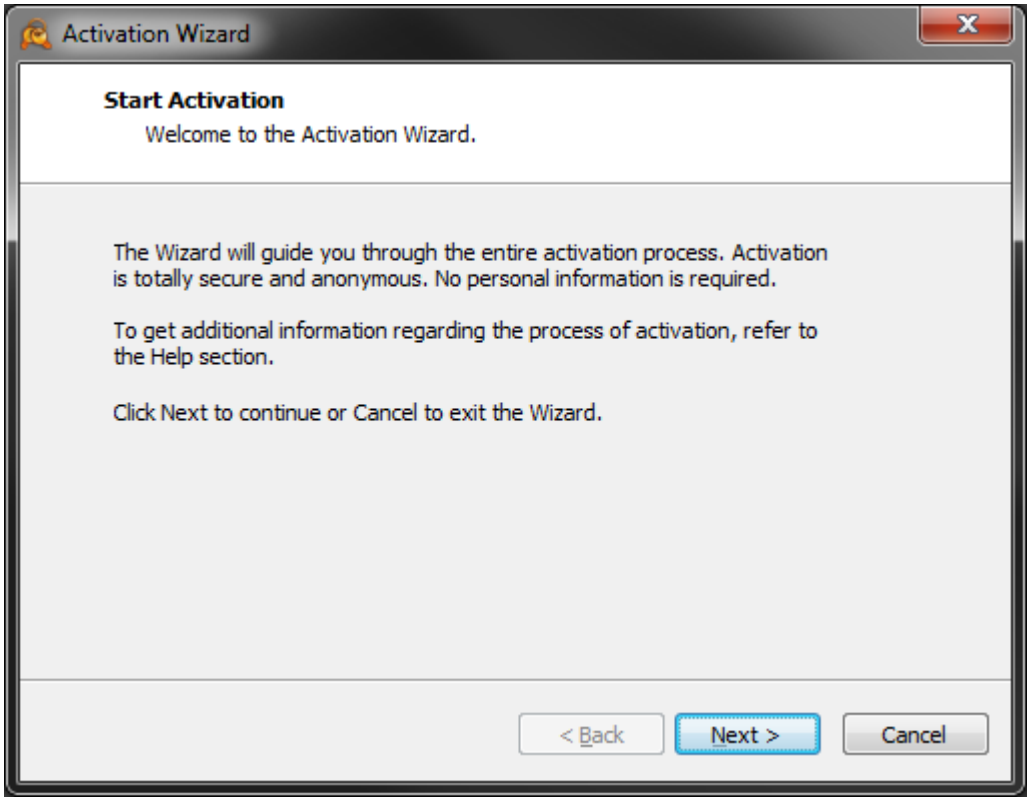
If you have any questions or problems while activating your Movavi software, please don't hesitate to contact our support team.

Offline Activation

This topic explains how to activate Movavi Photo Editor if you do not have a stable Internet connection or if the online activation method did not work. You will be asked to send an automatically generated e-mail to our activation server and then enter its reply into the program you purchased. Although Internet access is required for sending e-mails, you can complete this part of the activation process using any other computer that has an Internet connection.

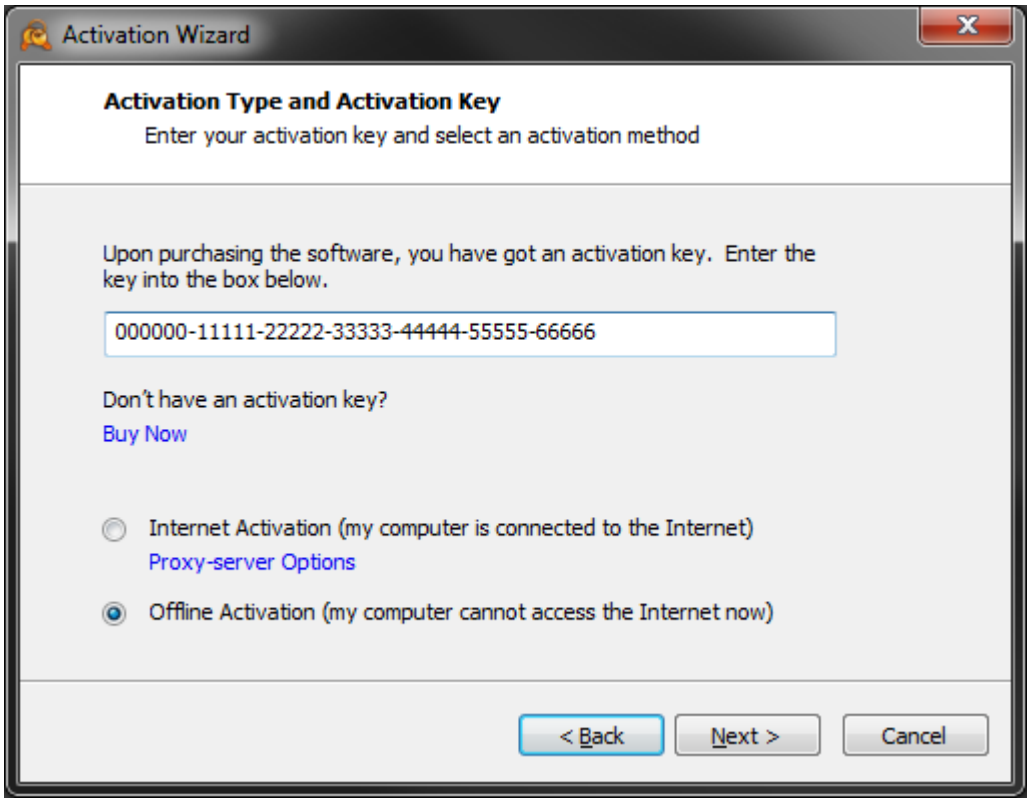
Step 1: Open the Activation Wizard

1.1. Launch Movavi Photo Editor.
1.2. Open the **Help** menu and select **Activate Software**. The Activation Wizard will open.
1.3. Click **Next** to continue to the next step.



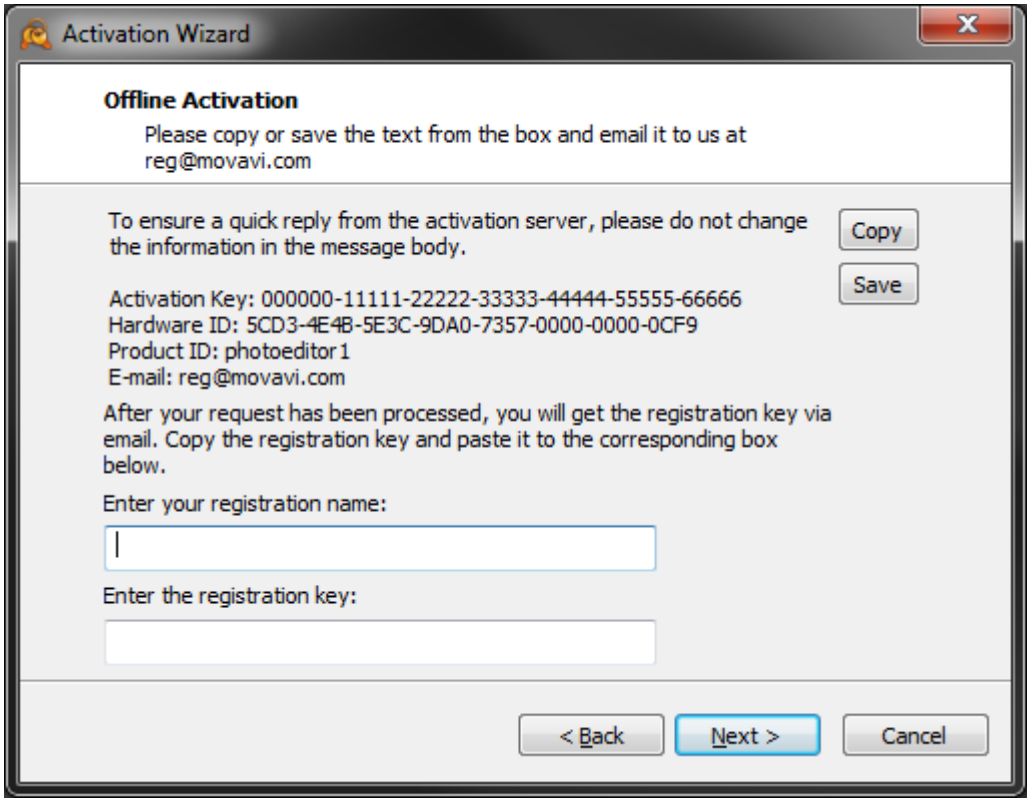
Step 2: Enter Your Activation Key

2.1. Enter or paste your activation key into the box of the Activation Wizard.
2.2. Select **Offline Activation**.
2.3. Click **Next** to proceed to the next step.



Step 3: Send an E-mail with Your Activation Key

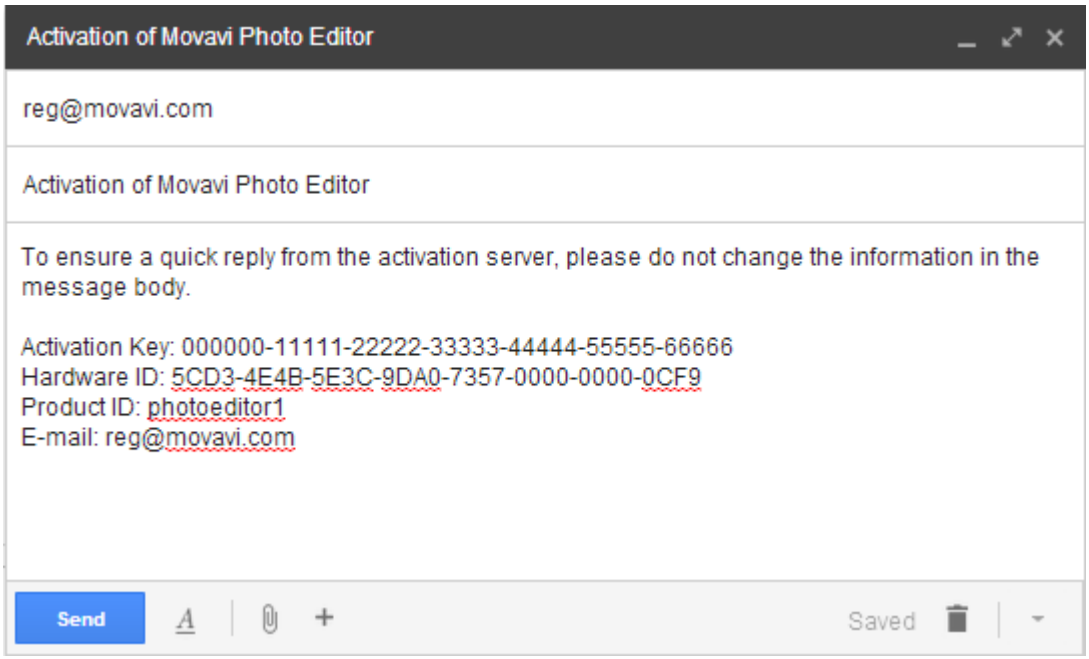
The next page of the Activation Wizard contains the activation key you entered and some other information that is necessary for successful activation. To complete this step, you will need to send this information to our activation server via e-mail. You will receive an automatic response containing a **registration key**, which you will need to enter into the Activation Wizard's window. If your computer is not connected to the Internet, you can do this using any other computer as long as you have the message copied.



3.1. First, you will need to copy or save the information for later, when you send us the e-mail. Click **Copy** to copy the information to Clipboard or click **Save** to save it as a text file.

3.2. When you have Internet access, use your preferred mail client to compose an e-mail.

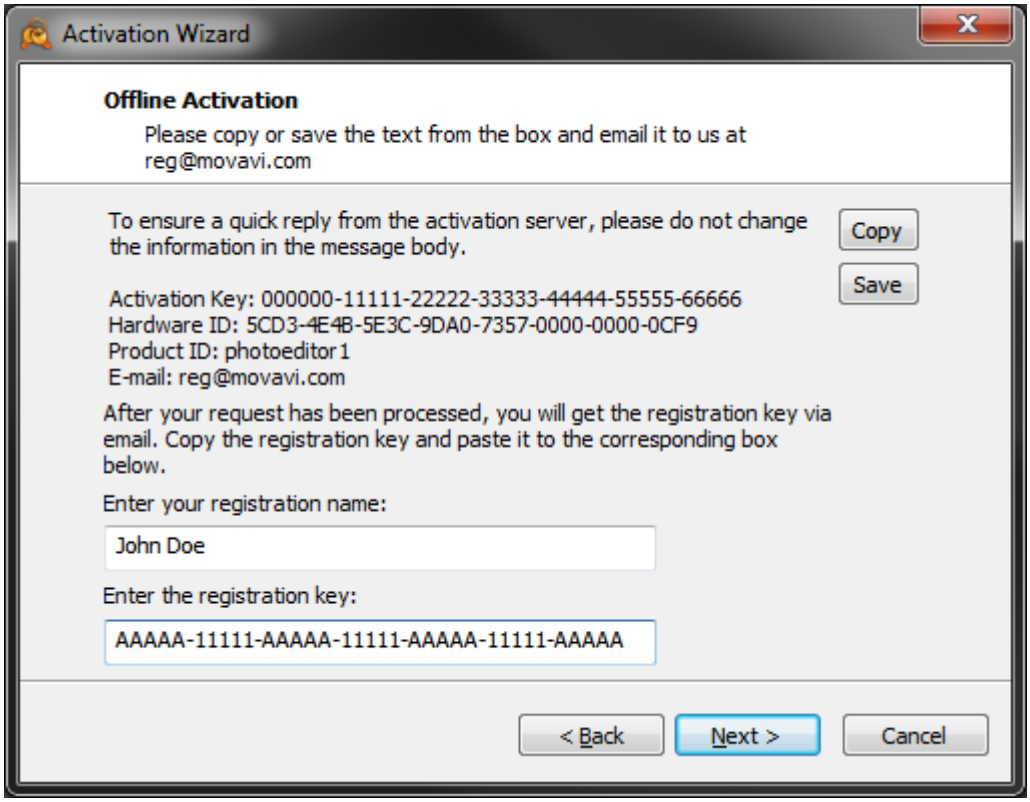
In the message body, paste the information you copied from the Activation Wizard. Then, send the e-mail to reg@movavi.com. You should receive a reply within an hour.



To ensure a quick reply from our activation server, please do not alter the message subject or body

Step 4: Enter Your Registration Key

4.1. When you have received your registration key, return to the Activation Wizard and enter it into the corresponding box.
4.2. Enter your registration name into the corresponding box.
4.3. Click **Next** to submit the information.



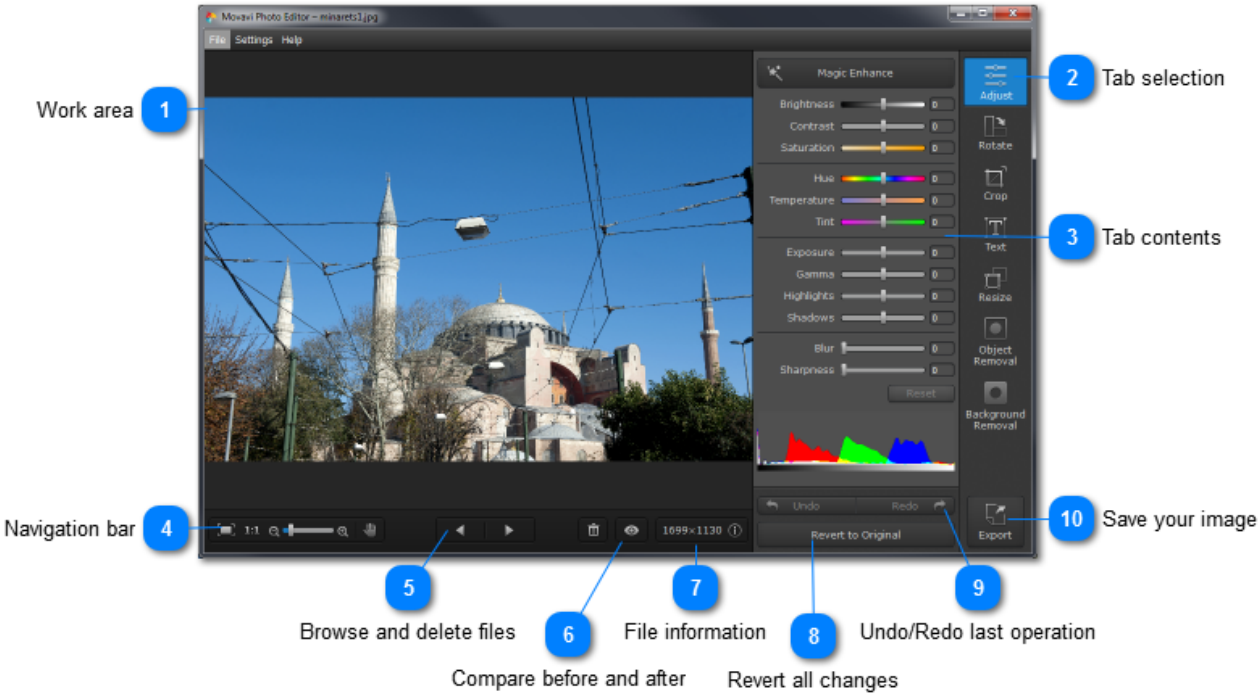
The wizard will then inform you of successful activation. Click **Finish** to complete the activation and close the activation wizard.

If online activation fails, try the following:

- Make sure you have entered the activation key and the registration key correctly and try again.
- Make sure you have administrator rights on your computer.
- Contact our support team.

Movavi Photo Editor Interface

These are the main user interface elements of Movavi Photo Editor. Click on an element or its label to jump to its description.



1 Work area

The working area is where you can see your image file, and where you can perform some operations with the image, like drawing selections, cropping, or adding text.

2 Tab selection

The right-hand part of the window allows you to switch between tabs, which contain various related image editing tools:

Adjust: contains Magic Enhance and other image adjustments
Rotate: allows you to flip, rotate, and level out your image
Crop: allows you to cut off the edges of the image if you don't need them
Text: allows you to add text messages
Resize: contains options for changing the image size
Object Removal: here, you can select unnecessary objects in the image (such as power lines, blemishes, or stranges) and delete them from the image
Background Removal: allows you to easily cut out an object from its background and set a new background.

3 Tab contents

When you click on a tab button on the left, the side panel will display the relevant buttons and options. Please note that you may be prompted to save your changes before leaving some tabs.

4 Navigation bar

The navigation bar allows you to zoom in and out and pan the image.

5 Browse and delete files

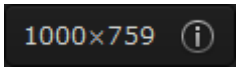
Use the arrows to browse files in the folder with the image you've opened. You can delete unwanted files with the 'trash can' button.

6 Compare before and after

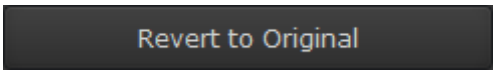
Hold down the **Compare** button to view the original image or the last saved image state.

7 File information

Click the **File Information** button to see basic information about the file, as well as Exif details from the camera.



8 Revert all changes



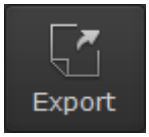
If you want to start over completely and revert all changes you've made to the image up until the last save, click the **Revert All Changes** button.

9 Undo/Redo last operation

Allows you to undo or repeat the last operation

10 Save your image

Click the **Export** button to save the edited image.



Opening and Saving Images

How to open an image:

There are three simple ways to open an image for editing:

1. Drag and drop any image file from Windows Explorer or your desktop onto the Movavi Photo Editor window.

2. Click the **Browse for Images** button while on the start screen to browse for image files.

3. If you want to open the last file you've been working on, click **Open last edited file** on the startup screen of Movavi Photo Editor.

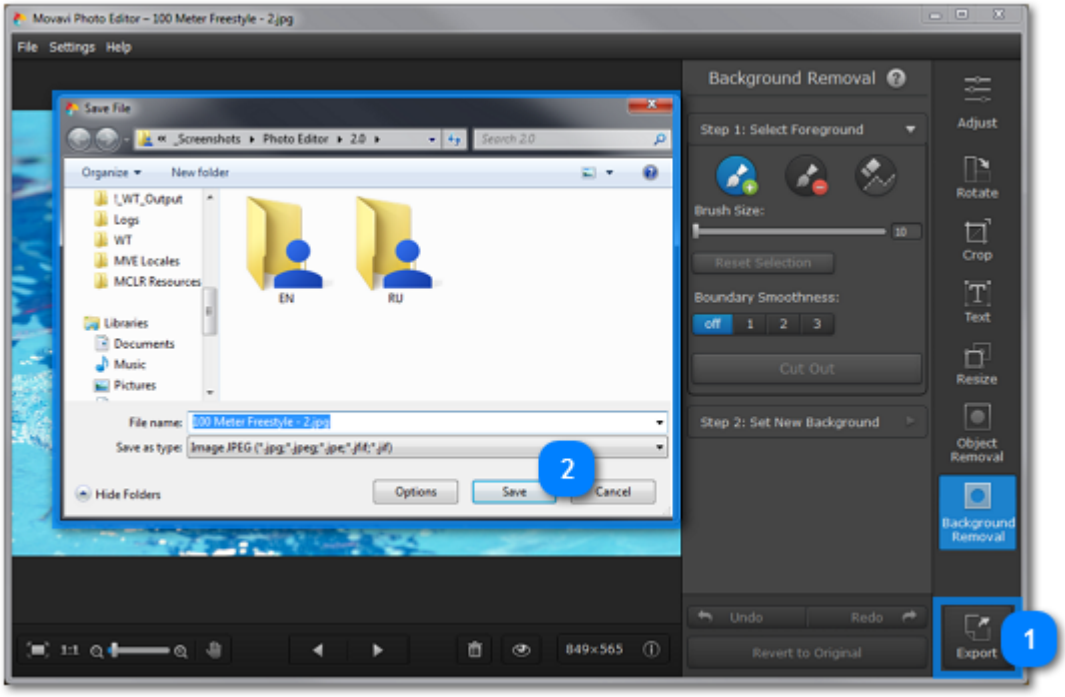
How to save an image:

1. Click the **Export** button in the bottom right-hand corner or open the **File** menu and click **Save** to rewrite the previous image, or click **Save As** to save the image under a different name.

2. In the **Save File** dialog box, choose where you want to save your image.

3. If you want to save the image in a different format, open the **Save as type** list and select the format you want.

4. Finally, click **Save**.


Movavi Photo Editor – 100 Meter Freestyle - 2.jpg
File Settings Help
Background Removal
Step 1: Select Foreground
Brush Size:
Reset Selection
Boundary Smoothness:
off 1 2 3
Cut Out
Step 2: Set New Background
Adjust
Rotate
Crop
Text
Resize
Object Removal
Background Removal
Undo
Redo
Revert to Original
Export
1
Save File
Screenshots ▸ Photo Editor ▸ 2.0
Search 2.0
Organize
New folder
!_WT_Output
Logs
WT
MVE Locales
MCLR Resources
EN
RU
Libraries
Documents
Music
Pictures
File name: 100 Meter Freestyle - 2.jpg
Save as type: Image JPEG (*.jpg;*.jpeg;*.jpe;*.jfif;*.jif)
Hide Folders
Options
Save
Cancel
2
1:1
849×565

Zoom and Navigation

Zoom

When you open an image in Movavi Photo Editor, it will be fitted to the window size. Use the zoom and navigation tools at the bottom of the window to set a comfortable view.

 **Fit to screen** – adjusts the zoom level so that the entire image can fit in the window.

Actual size – sets the zoom level to 100%, displaying the image as it is.

 **Hand tool** – to move an image around while zoomed in, click the hand icon and hold the left mouse button to move the image. Then, click the hand icon again to go back into editing mode. You can also move the image at any time by holding the right mouse button.

To magnify an image, use the zoom slider at the bottom of the window. You can also zoom in and out using the mouse wheel. When you zoom in or out, the current zoom level will be displayed to the right of the navigation controls.

Navigation

Now you can sort through entire photo folders and edit their contents on the fly. Use the file navigation buttons at the top of the window:

 Go to the **previous image** in the folder

 Go to the **next image** in the folder

 **Delete** the current image

If you have made changes to the file before switching to the previous or next file, you will be asked to save or discard the changes. Please note that switching to another file while working on a selection on the Object and Background Removal tabs will discard the selection.

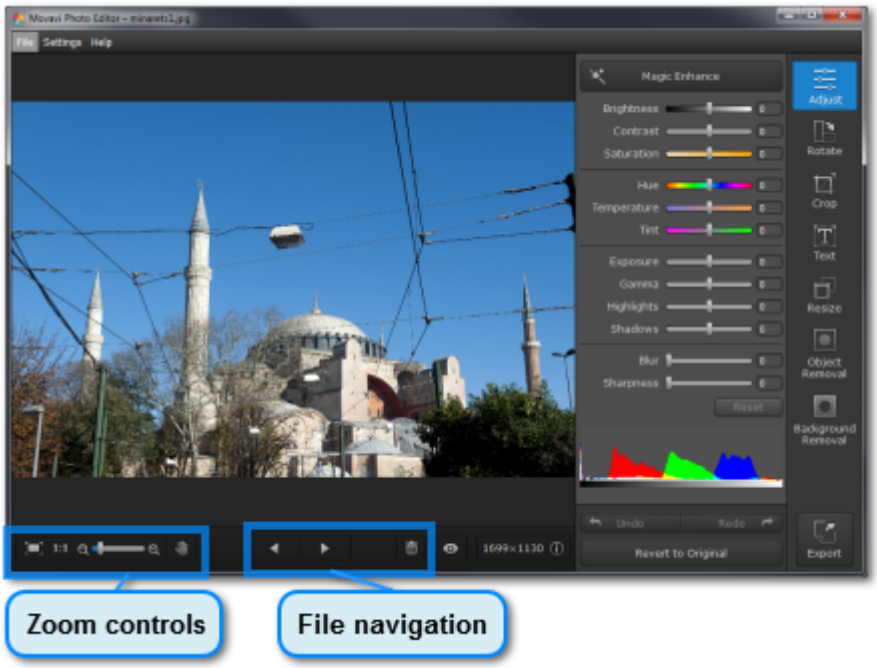


Image Adjustments

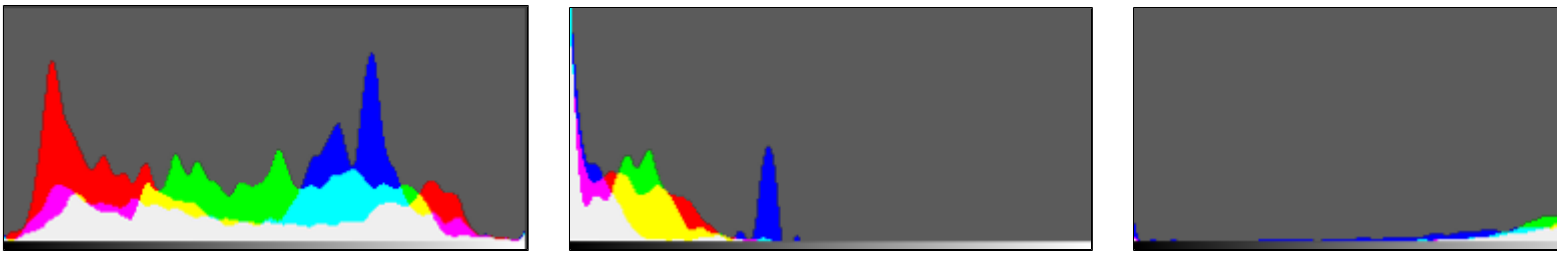
The **Adjust** tab allows you to manually adjust the photo's brightness, contrast, color, and other parameters. Click the **Adjust** button on the right to open the image adjustments.

Magic Enhance

For an instant fix, click the **Magic Enhance** button. Movavi Photo Editor will automatically adjust the brightness and contrast of your image.

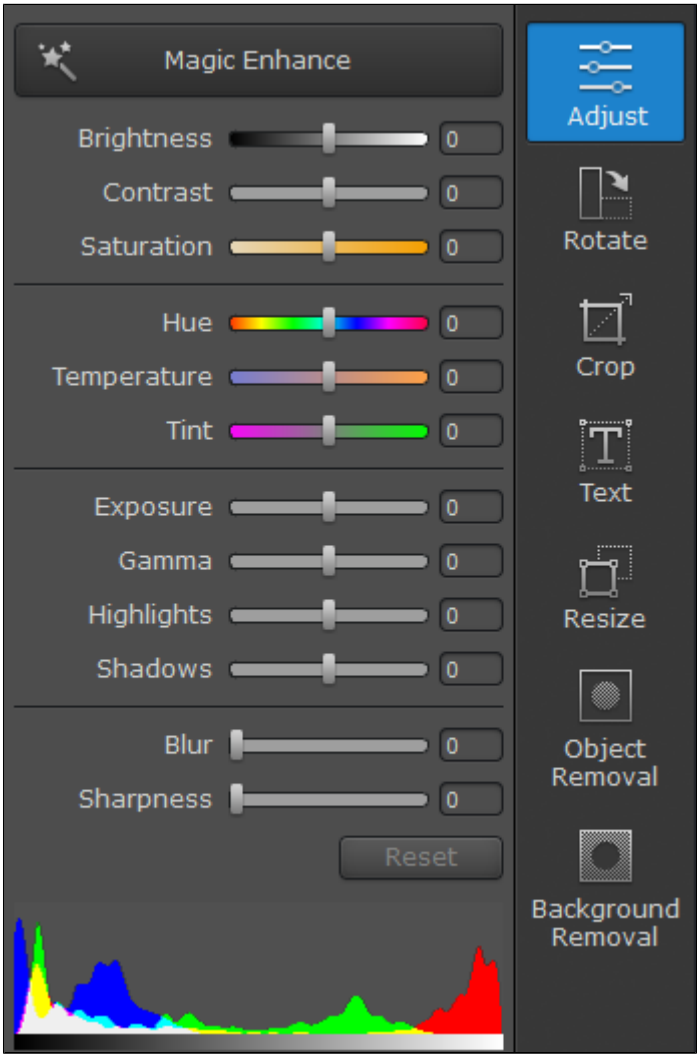
Histogram

The histogram, located at the bottom of the **Adjust** tab, represents the distribution of colors and their shades in an image. When you view a histogram, it can give you information about how prominent a certain color is in the image, as well as about its brightness and contrast. The left edge of the histogram contains the dark areas, while the light areas are on the right. For example, if most of the colors are concentrated in the left-hand side, then the image is probably too dark, and vice versa. The height of a color's graph represents its amount in the image. This way, you can use the histogram to aid you in adjusting the image's colors.



Histograms of normal, underexposed, and overexposed images.

Above the histogram, you will find several groups of sliders. Each slider allows you to change a certain parameter of the image, such as its brightness.



Brightness
Allows you to change the overall amount of light in the whole image, without changing any other parameters. When you increase or decrease brightness, note how the histogram moves left or right, but maintains its original shape.

Contrast
Allows you to change the difference between the lightest and darkest parts of the image. This can help you make the image more vivid, but too much contrast can cause unwanted posterization.

Saturation
Allows you to make the colors richer (positive values) or more subdued (negative values). Settings Saturation to -100 will make the image grayscale.

Hue
Allows you to change an image's overall color. Unlike tinting or color temperature (see below), changing an image's hue will not color the picture in shades of one color, rather, it will shift all the image's colors in a given direction.

Temperature
Allows you to make the image feel warmer or colder, by adding orange or blue color respectively.

Tint
Allows you to add a red or green tone to the image, either for color correction, or for an artistic feeling.

Exposure
In photography, exposure is the amount of light that is allowed to reach the camera's sensor, which is usually achieved using a combination of shutter speed, aperture, and lighting. If there is too much light on average, you may lose some details in the dark parts, while the light areas may become 'washed-out', and vice versa. This allows you to imitate a higher or lower exposure, as if you set it on your camera when taking the shot.

Gamma
Allows you to change how the middle tones appear on your image, without affecting the whites or blacks.

Highlights and Shadows
These two sliders allow you to make each component more prominent in the image, and thus make the image darker or brighter.

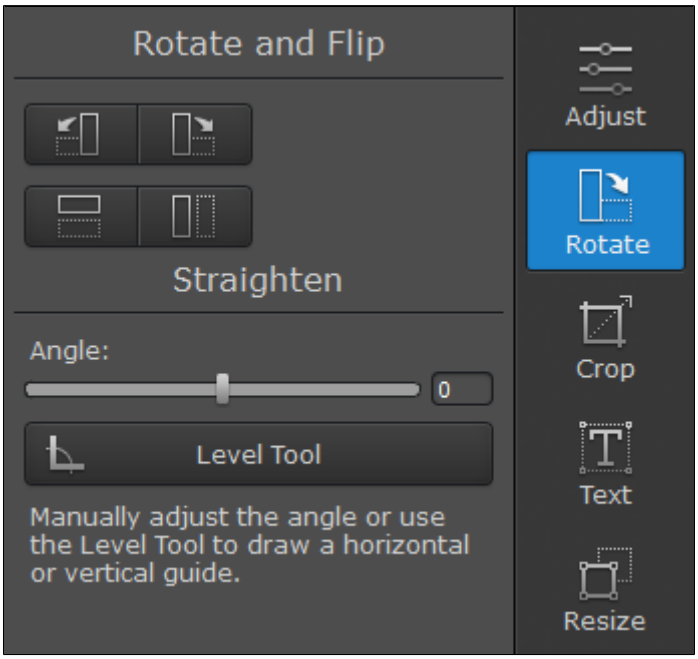
Blur
Allows you to slightly blur the image to reduce noise or smoothen out defects.

Sharpness
Allows you to sharpen the image to bring out more details. Please be aware that oversharpening an image can add noise.

If you've changed a few values but want to cancel all the adjustments, click the **Reset** button underneath the sliders.

Rotating and Flipping Images

The **Rotate and Flip** tab allows you to flip, rotate, and straighten out images with slanted horizon levels. Click the **Rotate** button on the right-hand side of the window to open orientation options.



Rotating an image:

Rotates your photo 90° anticlockwise

Rotates your photo 90° clockwise

Flipping an image:

Flips your photo horizontally (upside down)

Flips your photo vertically (left to right)

Straighten

A tilted horizon is a frequent problem for both beginner and experienced photographers when shooting from a handheld camera. This tool allows you to easily correct tilting in your photos, and you won't have to worry about horizon levels when taking your pictures.

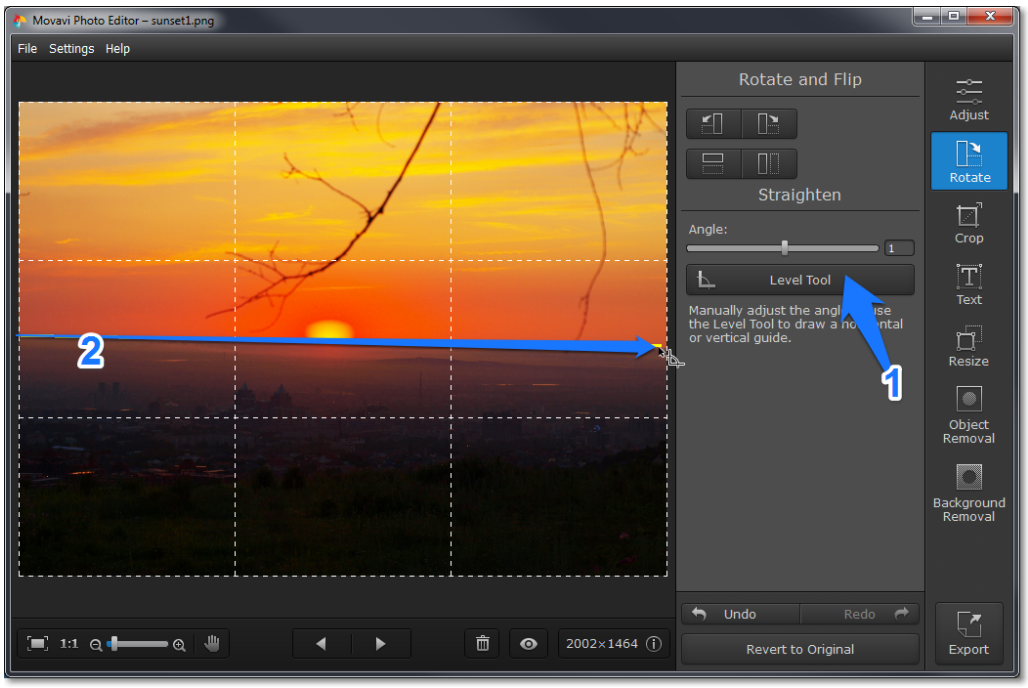
The **Angle** slider allows you to manually rotate the image up to 45° either way.

Using the Level Tool:

The **Level Tool** can help you automatically straighten out the image.

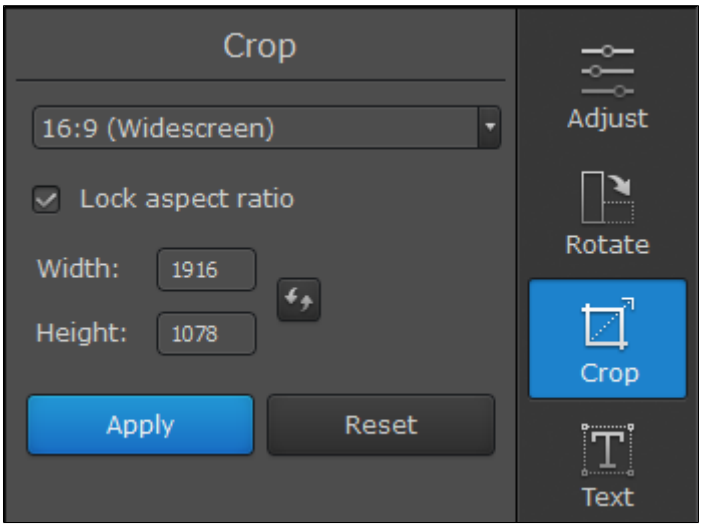
1. In your photo, find a straight horizontal or vertical line. This can be the horizon, the side of a building, or any other lines that are parallel or perpendicular to the horizon.

2. Now, click the **Level Tool** and trace that line on your image. Once you've traced the line, the image will be automatically rotated to make that line exactly horizontal or vertical.



Cropping Images

Cropping an image allows you to save it with a different aspect ratio, remove unwanted parts from the edges, and zoom in on objects inside the image. We recommend that you save a backup copy of the image before cropping, in case you need the original image later. Click the **Crop** button on the right-hand side of the window to open the **Crop** tab.



Select a preset from the drop-down box
This allows you to crop the photo to a common aspect ratio, such as a square for uploading to Instagram, or 16:9 for a traditional desktop size.

Lock aspect ratio
Selecting this option will maintain the selected width to height proportions. This way, when you change one dimension of the cropping rectangle (whether by drawing the cropping area or by entering a number for width or height), the other dimension will change accordingly to keep the selected aspect ratio.

Manually entering width and height
If you need specific dimensions for your cropped image, you can manually enter the width and height into the corresponding fields of the **Crop** tab to change the crop area to these dimensions.

 The **Invert Proportions** button switches the width and height, rotating the cropping area by 90°

Defining the cropping area
Click and drag the mouse cursor across the image to outline the new image borders. The outside of the selected area will slightly darken: the darkened parts will later be cropped.

If necessary, adjust the selected area:

- drag at the corners or sides of the selected area to change its size
- drag the middle of the selected area to move it inside the image.

To crop the image to the outlined dimensions, click the **Apply** button in the **Crop** tab.

If you want to cancel cropping, click the **Reset** button, or switch to any other tab.

Adding Text

The **Text** tab allows you to add text to your images. Use text to create image postcards, but remember – a picture is worth a thousand words! Click the **Text** button on the right-hand toolbar to switch to the **Text** tab.

To add text:

1. In the Text tab, click **Add Text**. A new text box will appear in the center of your image. You can add as many text boxes as you like.

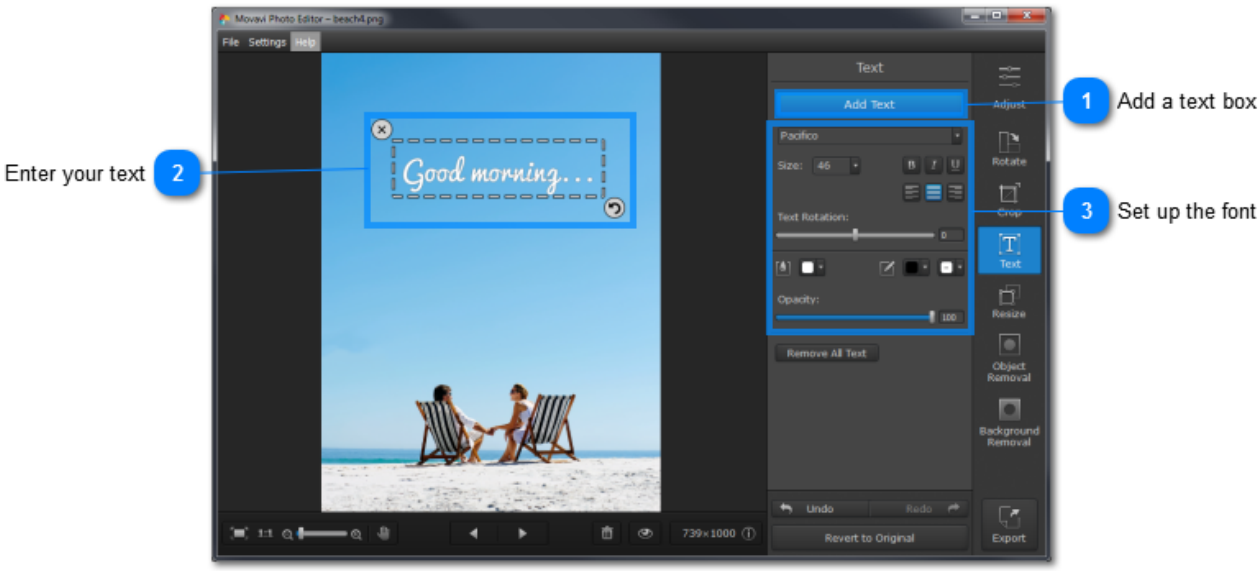
2. Double-click inside the text box and type the text you want. For multi-line text, you can simply press Enter to insert a line break, or use separate text boxes to customize each line's font and freely move each line around.

3. In the **Text** tab, choose a font you like and set up the color, outline, and other visuals.

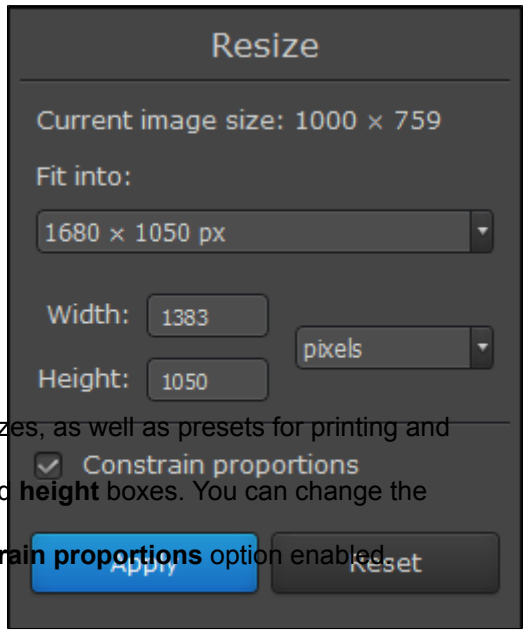
4. With the text deselected, click and drag the text box to wherever you want in the image. To resize or rotate the frame, click and drag the rotation icon in the bottom right-hand corner of the text box, or use the respective **Size** and **Text Rotation** options in the Text tab.

To delete text:

- To remove one text box, click the delete button in the upper left-hand corner of the text box.
- To clear all text boxes, click the **Remove All Text** button.



Resizing Images



Resizing images allows you reduce an image's file size, prepare pictures for uploading to web albums, which often have a size limit, or prepare web-sized images for blogs and websites.

Follow the instructions to learn how to resize images in Movavi Photo Editor. We recommend that you save a copy of the image before resizing in case you may need it later, especially if you plan on printing out the image.

1. On the right-hand panel of the window, click the **Resize** button to switch to the **Resize** tab.

2. Select or enter the necessary image size:

- The **Fit into** box allows you to select from the most common image sizes, as well as presets for printing and exporting images.
- To enter a custom image size, enter the dimensions into the **width** and **height** boxes. You can change the measurement unit in the box on the right. The default unit is pixels.
- To avoid visual distortions of the image after resizing, keep the **Constrain proportions** option enabled.

3. Finally, click **Apply** to resize the image to the specified size.

Erasing Objects

The **Object Removal** tab can help you erase unwanted objects or people from your images. Movavi Photo Editor uses a special algorythm to reconstruct the background as if the deleted objects were never there. All you need to to is mark the objects you want to remove.

1. Select an object to remove:

In this step, we will mark the parts of the image that we want removed using the tools from the toolbar on the right. Areas of the image selected for removing are marked red. Please note that if you switch to another tab with active selection, the selection will be lost.


Use the **Brush** to freely paint the red selection area. Use the **Size** slider below to set the brush size.


Use the **Magic Wand** tool to select adjacent areas of uniform color in a single click.


Use the **Lasso** tool to outline an object. Click the arrow on the lasso icon to change the type of lasso:


The standard **Freehand Lasso** allows you to freely draw the object's outline.


The **Polygonal Lasso** allows you to outline the object with straight lines.


Use the **Eraser** to deselect parts of the image. Just like with the brush, you can change eraser size with the slider below.

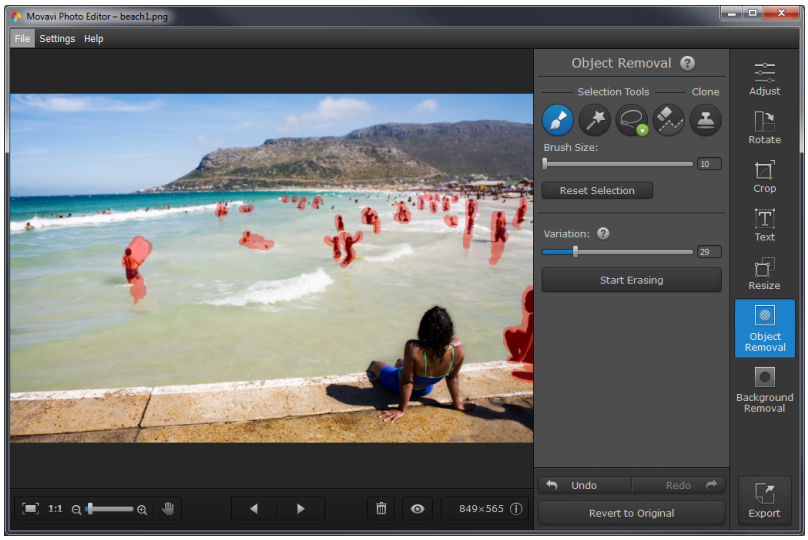

Use the **Clone Stamp Tool** to select a part of the image to transfer onto another part of the image. You can use the **Clone Stamp** Tool to mask small blemishes or duplicate objects.

Learn more about cloning objects

If you need to make the selection larger or smaller on all sides, use the following keyboard shortcuts:

Ctrl+Shift+P to **expand** the selection
Ctrl+Shift+M to **contract** the selection

If you want to remove multiple objects from the image, you can select them all at once or remove them one by one. If you want to deselect everything, click the **Reset Selection** button.



The people marked with red will be removed from the image.

Hint:
When selecting people and objects, don't forget about their shadows and reflections.

2. Set variation:

When you remove an object, the program will replace that object with pixels from the rest of the image, so as to blend into the background. **Variation** affects how far away from the object the replacement pixels can be taken from. For lower variation values, the replacement pixels will be taken from the area only directly adjacent to the object, while at 100 they can be taken from any part of the image.

Different variation values will provide different results depending on the size of the object, its background, and the overall uniformity of the image. Try out a few values to see which works best for your pictures.

For example, in this image it would be best to select a lower variation so that the sea is not cloned onto the sand.

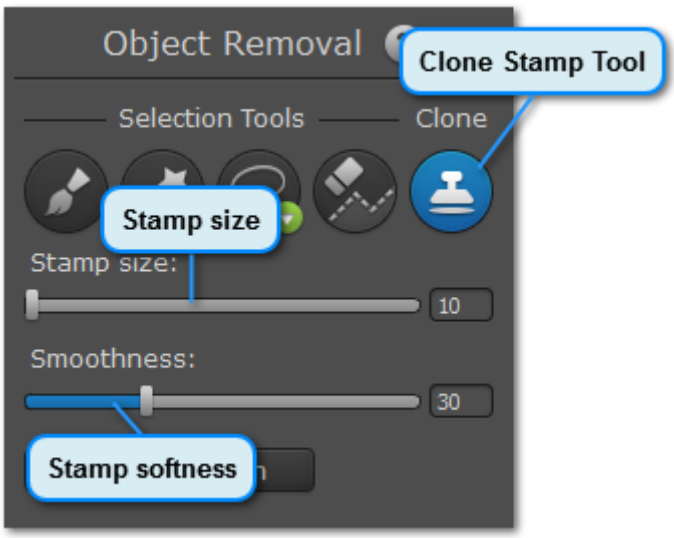
3. Start Erasing

Click the **Start Erasing** button to begin processing. Please note that erasing objects with high variation values will take slightly longer. If you aren't satisfied with the result, you can click the Undo button and adjust your selection or choose a different variation value.

Repeat steps 1-2 as many times as you need to remove all the unwanted objects. If you need to manually correct small blemishes, try using the Clone Stamp tool.

Clone Stamp Retouching

Located on the **Object Removal** tab, the Clone Stamp tool can help you manually correct small blemishes, remove wrinkles, or clone (copy) objects on an image.



1. Select the Clone Stamp tool

Switch to the **Object Removal** tab, and click the stamp icon in the toolbar to select the **Clone Stamp** tool.

2. Set the stamp size and softness

Use the **Size** slider beneath the tool icons to set the stamp's size. Increasing **Softness** will make the stamp's edges more transparent, which can help you blend the stamped parts with the rest of the image.

3. Pick a source

Move your mouse pointer over to the area that you want to clone. Hold down the Alt key and click on the image to define a source point.

4. Paint over the target

Release the Alt key. Then, move your mouse pointer to where you want the cloned fragment to appear and paint over the area you want to replace. As you move your cursor while painting with the stamp, the sampled area will also move relative to your cursor position.

Erasing Backgrounds

Movavi Photo Editor can help you quickly and easily cut out people and objects from any background. You can use it to create product photos, funny collages and more.

The workflow is divided into two basic steps: selecting your foreground object(s), and choosing a new background.

Step 1: Cutting out the Background

1.1 Mark the foreground and background areas:

Use the tools to specify which parts of the image belong to the object you want to keep, and which belong to the background and must be clipped away.

The green **Foreground Brush** lets you select the object you want to keep. Paint a few strokes inside the object(s) to mark them as the foreground. There is no need to color the entire object, as Movavi Photo Editor uses a smart edge detection algorythm.

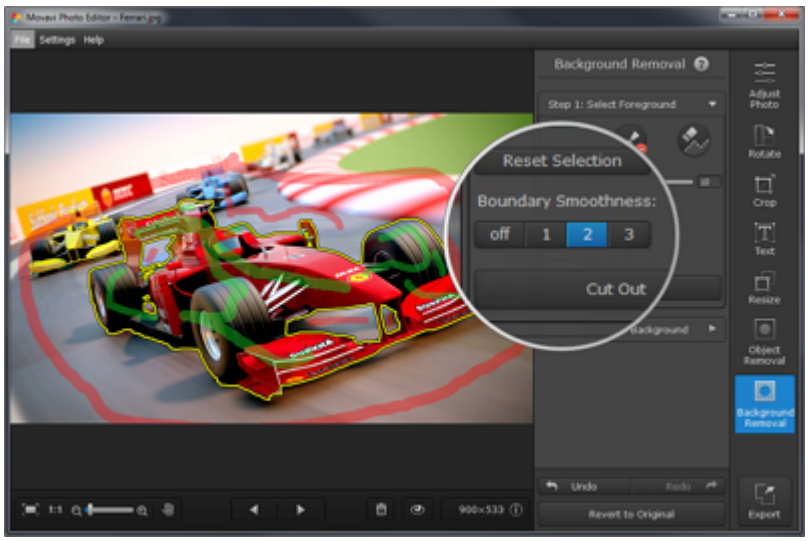
The red **Background Brush** lets you mark the background, which needs to be erased. Swipe a few strokes of the red brush on the background around your object. Pay closer attention to parts of the background that have similar color or pattern to that of the foreground.

The **Eraser** lets you erase both red and green selection in case you make a mistake.

Now that you've marked the foreground and the background areas, a yellow border line will appear around your object. Sometimes, with complex shapes or background patterns, you may need to add a few more strokes of each brush to specify the border line. For higher precision, try zooming in on the image and using a smaller brush size.

1.2 Set Boundary Smoothness:

Sometimes, due to the complexity of the background or the object's shape itself, the yellow boundary may seem a little 'jagged' where it shouldn't be. To reduce this effect, you can set the **Boundary Smoothness** so that the borderline looks more natural. Likewise, if there are many small details on the edges of the object, select a low smoothness to preserve their shape.

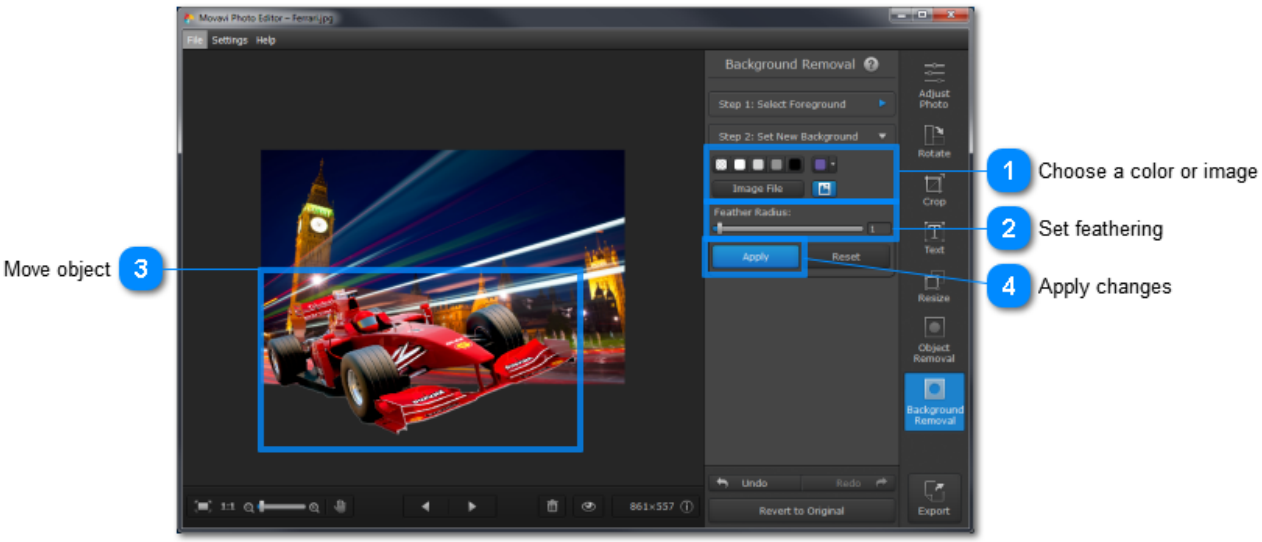


1.3 Cut out the background

When the yellow border completely encompasses the object you want, click **Cut Out** to clip away the background. The background will be removed, and you can proceed to the next step, where you can choose a new background. If you want to return to editing the selection, click **Step 1: Select Foreground** tab to show your selection and the selection tools. Once you've adjusted the selection, simply click the **Cut Out** button once again to proceed.

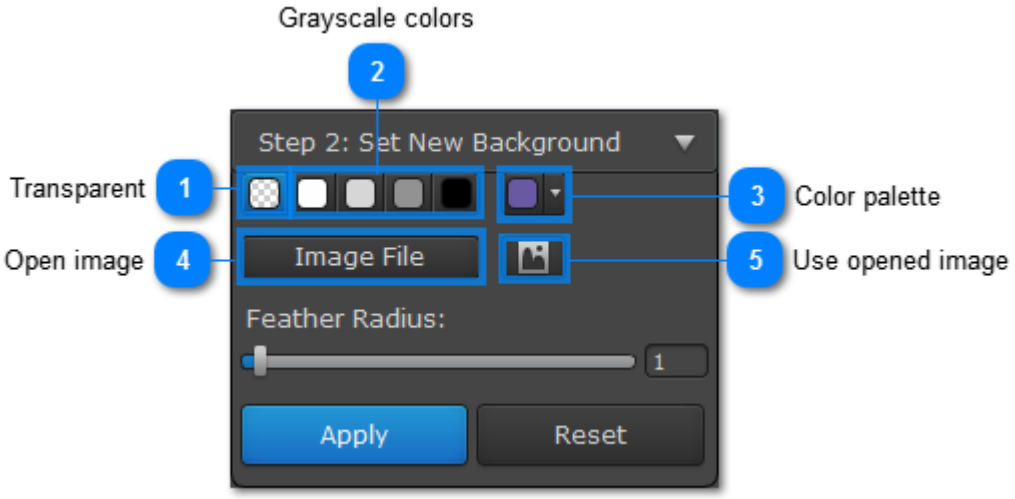
Step 2: Set the New Background

When you click **Cut Out**, you will be switched to Step 2, where you can select the image's new background:



2.1 Choosing a background color or image

In this step, you can choose what you'd like to use as the new background for the object you've cut out.



Transparent:

If you want to keep a transparent background, choose the 'transparency' icon to the left of the color palettes  .

Grayscale colors:
To use a standard white, grey, or black background, choose one of the color icons.

Custom color:
To choose a different color, click the arrow on the rightmost color sample to open the palette. Click **More** in the palette to open the standard color selection dialog box where you can mix a custom color.

Image:
To open an image to use as the background, click the **Image File** button and select the file you want to use. It will then be added as the new background. If you switch to a color or transparent background, you can later return to using the image by clicking the image icon next to the **Image File** button.

2.2 Feather Radius

If the object has uneven edges or color noise along the edges, you can use feathering to slightly blur the edges and make a smoother transition from the object to its new background. Drag the **Feather Radius** slider to set the necessary blurring level.

2.3 Move the object:

Click and drag your object to move it anywhere you want in the image. If the object is much smaller than the original image size, you can later crop the image.

2.4 Finally, click **Apply** to accept the changes. Please note that if you switch to another tab while removing a background, your selection will be lost.
Don't forget to save your changes!

Printing Images

Image Printing Guidelines

Follow these simple recommendations to print out high quality images from Movavi Photo Editor.

1. Make sure the image is large enough for printing on the selected paper size, and conversely, choose the right paper size for your images. If you print out small images on large paper, you may find that you can see individual pixels or that the image is not smooth enough on print. Before taking the photos you want to print, use a camera with a high megapixel count, make sure that it is set to the highest available quality (some cameras allow you to shoot smaller images than the camera's maximum size), and provide good lighting conditions to minimize noise.

The larger the original photo, the larger a print size you can afford without losing crispness and quality. The standard for printing images is to have at least 300 pixels per inch of the photo paper. The following table shows the correlation between image size and its printed size when printed at 300 pixels per inch (~118 pixels/cm). You can use it to match paper size to your image size and vice versa.

Camera Megapixels	Image Size in Pixels	Printed Size in Inches	Printed Size in Centimeters
2	1600 x 1200 px	5" x 4"	13 cm x 10 cm
3	2048 x 1536 px	7" x 5"	17 cm x 13 cm
4	2464 x 1632 px	8.2" x 5.4"	21 cm x 14 cm
5	2560 x 1920 px	8" x 6"	21 cm x 16 cm
6	2816 x 2112 px	9" x 7"	24 cm x 18 cm
8	3264 x 2468 px	11" x 8"	28 cm x 21 cm
10	3872 x 2592 px	12.1" x 9.1"	33 cm x 22 cm
12	4000 x 3000 px	13" x 10"	34 cm x 25 cm

If you didn't find the necessary size in the table, you can easily calculate the printed size in inches by dividing the width and height in pixels by 300. Likewise, to find out the minimum number of pixels for a certain print size, multiply the width and height in inches by 300 to get the image dimensions in pixels.

2. You do not need to downsize the image before printing: the software will automatically fit the image onto the selected paper size. Downsizing the image will only reduce quality.

3. If you need to crop unwanted parts of the image, make sure that the end result is not too small. If you have a very large image, you can use the crop function to zoom in on objects in the image, but keep in mind that the output image size must be large enough for printing. You can check the image size in pixels by clicking the **File Information** button on the bottom panel:  .

4. Use a high quality printer for printing out your photos. These simple guidelines will help you choose a printer:

- Inkjet printers are much better at printing images than laser printers. Dye sublimation printers are considered the best for printing photos, however they are quite rare and can only be used for photo printing.
- Check the printer's dots per inch (DPI) resolution: the higher the DPI, the higher quality prints it will be able to produce. For photo printing, make sure that the printer has at least 300x300 DPI.
- Generally, a dedicated photo printer will produce better results than a general-purpose multifunction printer of the same price range.
- Some printers may produce colors different from the original because of the way they convert RGB color (the color scheme you see on your monitor) to CMYK color (used for printing).
- Be aware of your printer's maximum print size; many consumer printers only print photos up to 8 by 10 inches (20.32 x 25.4 cm). You should find this information on the packaging or in the printer's user manual.

5. Use high quality photo paper. There are different kinds of photo paper that may work differently depending on the content of your image. For example, glossy paper is better at reproducing bright colors, while matte paper is more suitable for portraits. Also, make sure that the paper matches your printer type (i.e. laser or inkjet).

Calibrating your Display

The colors you see in print may be slightly different than those you see on your display due to LCD monitor specifics. You can try to calibrate your display for better previewing:

1. Open the **Control Panel**

2. Type "*Calibrate display"* into the search box.

3. Click **Calibrate display color**. This requires administrator permissions.
4. Follow the onscreen instructions to calibrate your display.

Printing the Image

Finally, to print out an image from Movavi Photo Editor:

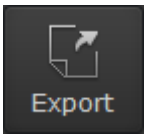
1. Open the **File** menu and choose **Print**.
2. Choose the printer you want to use for printing the photo.
3. Click **Settings** to open the settings for the selected printer. The settings will vary depending on your printer's software, but generally you can choose paper size, orientation and color options.
4. Choose the number of copies that you want to print. If this is your first time printing a photo, you may want to first print only one sample copy to make sure you have set up everything right.
5. Click **Print** to begin printing!

Changing Image Format

Changing an image's format allows you to use your images in a wider variety of situations, compress the images to a smaller file size, and work with transparency. Many websites only allow a limited number of formats for uploading, so having a tool to easily change image format becomes a must.

1. Open the image you want.

2. Click **Export** in the bottom right-hand corner of the window. The **Save File** dialog box will open.



3. To choose an image format, open the **Save as type** box and select the format you need.

- If the format lists multiple file extensions, such as *.jpg, *.jpeg and others for JPEG, you can type the necessary file extension in the file name field.
- If your image contains transparent areas (for example, after removing a background), please note that not all formats support transparency. If you want to retain transparent areas after saving the image, choose one of the following formats: **BMP**, **DPX**, **PNG**, **TGA**.

Advanced:
Some formats also allow you to set image quality and compression method. For these formats, click the **Options** button in the **Save File** dialog box to open these options.

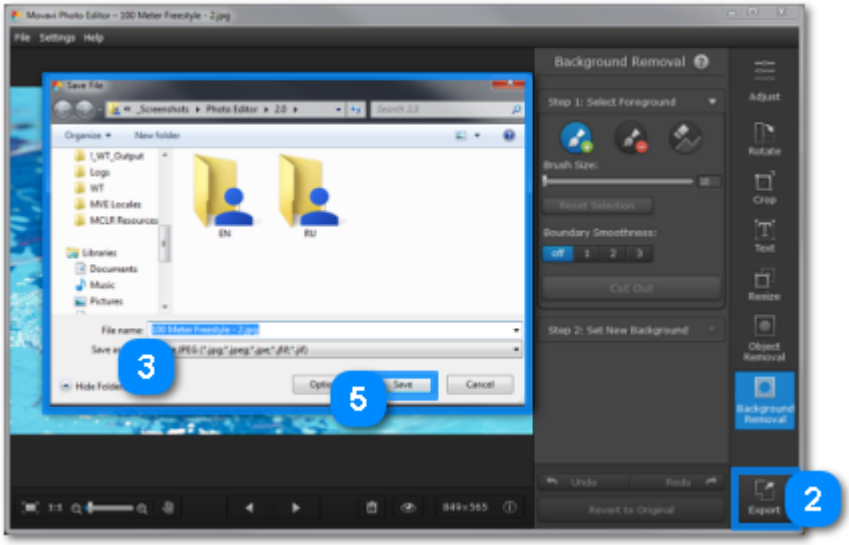
JPEG Quality
Drag the slider to the necessary quality level and click OK. Lower quality allows you to compress the image to a smaller file size, but will probably not look as good.

TIFF Compression
Select the preferred compression method and click OK.

Uncompressed: no compression method will be used. The image will be much larger in size than its compressed copies, but uncompressed images with large resolutions may be processed faster by some software.
PackBits: offers less compression than LZW, but is the most widely supported compression method, especially on Apple software.
LZW: compresses the image to about half size.
ZIP: best for working with 16-bit images and average for 8-bit images.

4. Choose where to save the new file and give your file a name.

5. Click **Save**.
If you make any edits after saving the file in a different format, you will be working with the new file.


File Settings Help
Background Removal
Step 1: Select Foreground
Brush Size:
Reset Selection
Boundary Smoothness:
off 1 2 3
Cut Out
Step 2: Set New Background
Adjust
Rotate
Crop
Text
Resize
Object Removal
Background Removal
Undo
Redo
Revert to Original
Export
2
Save File
Screenshots ▸ Photo Editor ▸ 2.0 ▸
Search 2.0
Organize
New folder
I_WT_Output
Logs
WT
MVE Locales
MCLR Resources
Libraries
Documents
Music
Pictures
EN
RU
File name:
Save as type:
Hide Folders
Cancel
3
5
1:1
849×565

File Size and Image Quality

Even though image files rarely take up more disk space than videos or other media files, a large photo collection can quickly fill up your hard drive if you save all photos at the maximum size and quality. In this section, you will learn how to manage image file size.

Image file size is defined by the following properties:

- **Image size in pixels**: the larger the image, the more pixels it will be made up of, and the more data will need to be stored. The number of pixels also defines image resolution for printing, and affects the maximum level of detail you can achieve for a print of a certain size.

  To reduce file size, you can **resize the image**. However, this comes at a cost: the smaller copy will look just as good, but if you want to print out the image or use it as wallpaper, the smaller file will look considerably worse than its original.

  Let's see how much disk space you can save by resizing images. Below are the file sizes for one image (here, you see a scaled-down preview), and the difference is amazing, resizing a large image to a viewable 800x600 size makes the file size over a hundred times smaller.

Dimensions	File Size
7899x5924 px	27,6 MB
800x600 px	168 KB

  If you want to upload previews of your images to the web, or share photos in web albums, resizing the photos will most likely be a good idea: the upload times will be faster, and if you have a storage limit, it won't be filled up as fast as if you uploaded the images at their original size.

> **Hint:**
> Don't scale up small, low-quality images.
> An image with small dimensions does not have enough data in the file to allow any program to fully restructure the quality of a larger size image. If you size them up, you will only be wasting disk space without any improvement in quality.

Read our resizing guide

- **Image complexity**: image complexity plays a large role in file size. Due to image compression specifics, images with different content but identical size and format will differ in file size because of the details that will need to be preserved. For example, if you save a large image of a purely blue background, some compression methods will only need to store which color fills the whole image, while for a picture of a flower, all the small details will be stored to avoid quality loss.

  Note the images below. They are of identical dimensions and are both saved in JPEG format. One image is a photo of a complex and colorful flower, while the other is a plain blue background. The second image's file size, having to encode less data, is 48 times smaller than the first! And while you can't simplify your photos to a single color, keep in mind that some images will naturally have larger file size than others.

425x282 pixels

144 KB | 2,98 KB

- **Format and compression method:** A compression method can be seen as a shorthand writing system for image editing software, where it can write all the data of your image into less space, and then decipher the shorthand to recreate the image on your screen when you open the file. Most image compression methods do not store all of the image's data pixel by pixel, since it would take significantly more disk space. Instead, the image compression algorythm finds a way to pack this information by finding identical parts and only recording those same parts once, or by throwing away some data that it finds less important. Different formats have different compression methods, and choosing the best format largely depends on the type and purpose of the images.

  Lossless formats: some formats can store the image without losing any data, meaning that the quality of the image will not decrease when you save it. These formats can store the image either at its full size, or use a lossless compression method, that will pack the image into a smaller file, yet retain the original quality. No matter the compression level, these files are rather large, but offer the benefit of higher quality and sharper images, which is especially important for text images and logos.
  Common lossless formats: PNG, TIFF, BMP

  'Lossy' formats: other formats allow you to save the images into smaller files, but they compress images at the expense of some quality. For large photos, the trade-off is usually justified, as the human eye will probably not notice the difference at low compression levels. However, when manually adjusting quality of 'lossy' formats, such as JPEG, it is important not to set the quality too low to enjoy the image.
  The most common 'lossy' format: JPEG

  When you change an image's format, note that saving it to a lossless format will not improve its quality, but only preserve the existing data. Likewise, if you change an image from a lossless format to a 'lossy' one, some data will inevitably be lost to compression.

Saving files in a different format

Contacting Support

If you have any questions or concerns regarding Movavi software, you are welcome to contact our support team. Please describe your problem in as much detail as possible; any screenshots or log files will allow us to help you faster.

You can contact us using:
E-mail: support@movavi.com – guaranteed response in 3 business days
Live Chat – available 12 A.M. — 6 P.M. GMT \ 4 P.M. — 10 A.M. PST Monday through Friday.

Our support team specialists may ask you for additional information that is required to solve your problem: these may include your license key, log files, and files you were working with, but never personal information. We value your privacy!

Have you checked the FAQ section?
Your question may have already been answered!